SOME SIDELIGHTS ON THE MEXICAN WAR FUNSTON'S MEN

The fever-port of Vera Cruz had the platform, we awaited the execubeen captured four times before Uncle to Gen. Winfield Scott, once to the allied forces of France, England and nied by the executioner, who was his Spain, and twice to the buccaneers of

present at the siege of 1847. It is prayer. He then arose and went to sable none of these veterans of the first Mexican struggle will see service this time, although I have just seen a letter from Brig. Gen. Horatio G. Gibson, U. S. A., retired, eighty-seven years old, in which the venerable fighter offers his sword to the stars and stripes and refers to Major Gen. Wood as sponsor for his physical and mental ability. General on served through the Mexican, Civil and several Indian wars.

It was March 7, 1847, when the fleet bearing General Scott and his little army appeared off Mexico's principal seaport. The troops landed without ch trouble after the city had been nbarded, but it took a sanguinary e of thirteen days to capture the uses. Trenches were dug and reg-

So our troops this time can commence their march toward the capital with much less of a handicap than General Scott's.

While the troubles of the United States which culminated in the Civil war were brewing Mexico grew arrocant to this country and to Europeans

The crowning insult was President Miramon's seizure of \$630,000 in specie from the British consulate. Great Britain, France, Spain and Prussia de ided to move. Meantime the great enito Juarez, the General Washing of Mexico, was conducting a re volt in the North. He overthrew Miran, but the foreign troops kept on way. On December 14, 1861 Vera Cruz was seized by a Spanish force under General Prim. The result was the elevation of Maximilian to the throne and, after the European troops hed been withdrawn, the unfortunate Austrian's execution.

The pirates, with force equal to a able army, captured Vera Cruz 1683. They burned, slew and bed for many days before they ere driven to their ships. In 1712 the notorious buccaneer kings, Laurent and Van Horn, seized the port and held it ten days. They killed hundreds of Mexicans, carried away womon captive and dld an immense unt of damage.

To this day the nurse girl of Very Cruz, seeking to still the fretful child. saya: "Be quiet or I will give you to

Reparation for One Insuit. I was much amused by the illinformed if well-meaning persons who cried out that Dictator Huerta had given sufficient reparation for the inalt to the flag at Tampico by his neager and half-hearted apology.

m the files of the navy depart commander J. Blakely Creighton, U. B. N., commanding the Oneida, who ed Japan's atonement for an against our bluejackets.

United States Navy, Washingt D. C .- Sir: I have the honor to com municate the particulars of the execu-tion of the Japanese official Tati Zan zutaro, retainer of the Matsdaira Bien. No Kami, who ordered his troops to fire on the foreigners at this place on the fourth ultimo.

This execution was witnessed by me at the request of our minister, Gen. R. B. Van Valkenburgh, and was as

I left the legation at about 9:00 p. m. in company with the officers atached to the foreign legations and proceeded to Hlogo, where we were met by a guard, who escorted us to the temple where the execution was to take place.

"There was a large number of de on each side of the street leadng to the temple, and quite a numer of sodliers drawn up inside and about the temple. We were shown into a room adjoining the Japanese officials, where we were asked if we wished to question the person about to be executed, to which we answered in the negative. They also took the names of every official present.

"After waiting about half an hour we were conducted by the Japanese Meials into what appeared to be the principal room of the temple, which was lighted with candles, and in front of the altar was raised a platform of about a foot in height, which extended across the room and which was placed on the right of the altar, within a few feet of where the execuion was to take place, with the Japancials on the left.

'In front of the altar was a green cloth and in front of that a red one. were informed that the execution would take place on the red cloth. Scating ourselves upon the mats on

AMERICAN INTERVENTION IS WHAT MEXICO NEEDS

American intervention is what Mexico raost needs to fully develop her wonderful mineral and agricultural resources, is the declaration of scores terior points to find safety with the American troops. The entire country, they declare, is paralyzed as a result of the inactivity in mining and agri- it and made investments and industry culture caused by the three years' war, | safe," it was declared.

CAUSES WHICH LED TO The annexation of Texas was not the only cause of the rupture between the United States and Mexico, 70 years ago. Ever since the establishment of sublican government in Mexico, in 1824, that country had proved an unjust neighbor to us. Impoverished by civil war it had not hesitated to replenish its treasury by plundering Uniof United States citizens trading with against Mexico.

manufactured goods.

in its borders. In vain did the United MEXICAN WAR OF 1845 States government remonstrate for years; in vain was a treaty made and a promise of redress given in 1831; the robberies continued and, by 1840, the aggregate value of property belonging to Americans, which had been appropriated by the Mexicans, amounted to

more than \$6,000,000. President James K. Polk's second annual message, under date of Decemted States vessels in the Guif of Mex- ber 8, 1846, contains a full rehearsal ico, and by confiscating the property of the grievances of the United States

credibly slack. At a small battle in

MANUFACTURES IN MEXICO. COMIC OPERA WARFARE. Although usually described as a non-Mexican generals make, as a rule,

manufacturing country, Mexico meets no attempt to "lick their men into a great part of its home demand for shape." Officers in command are in-

the state of Morelos the federals by Brown, or muscovado sugar, is still made by primitive methods all over use of machine guns forced the rebels the country. This product is largely to retire. The nature of the country consumed in the rural districts. made it easy for their retreat to be cut An important branch of the textile off. But the federal colonel looked at industry is the manufacture of "zara- his watch. "It is time for dinner." he pes," a blanket slit in the center for said, and told his bugler to sound the

seized it on April 21. Once it fell came in, dressed in the usual Japanese dress of a person of rank, accompapupil and most intimate friend. He wall-nd with a steady, firm sten in front of the altar, where he knot he the red cloth, where he knelt and made the confession that 'he was the officer that ordered his troops to fire upon the foreigners and also to fire upon them when they were trying to escape,' and that 'he was sorry for what he had done."

"He then disrobed himself to his waist and reached out for a knife that was near him, which he thrust into his bowels and drawing it toward his right side, and leaning forward at the same time the executioner, with one blow from his sword, severed his head from his body. This occurred at

"The Japanese then bowed to the floor, on which we all did the same. We were then asked if we were satisfied with what we had witnessed, when we replied in the affirmative.

"After the lapse of a few moments we were informed that all was over. when we arose and took our departure. The whole scene was one of great solemnity and very impressive.

"Very respectfully, "Your obedient servant,

"J. BLAKELEY CREIGHTON, "Commander. What War Really Means.

Let us hope we will have peace again soon. The jingoes are not found among the veterans. War is worse than Sherman said it was. This de scription, which I copy from the Inependent, is all too true:

wayside or meadow: but sabers, bayo-

down into the air, cannon with broken

muzzles are black with smoke, the

ground is bloodiest. There the great-

est number and the most mangled of

lead and half-dead men are lying lit-

erally torn to pieces with shot; and

the dead horses and the half-dead

which raise themselves on their feet-

such as they have left them-to sink

again; then raise themselves up once

nore and fall down again, till they

only raise their heads to shrick out

tures had taken refuge there, no doubt

over them, and they have been crushed

Many of them are still alive-a pulpy,

It is impossible to depict it accu-

rately. Flies were feeding on their

pen wounds, which were covered with

them; their gaze, flaming with fever,

wandered about asking and seeking

for some help-for refreshment, for

water and bread! Coat, shirt, flesh

and blood formed in the case of most

of them one repulsive mass. Worms

were beginning to generate in this

nass and to feed on them. A horrible

odor filled every place. All these sol-

dlers were lying on the bare ground; only a few had got a little straw on

which they could repose their miser-

able bodies. Some who had nothing

under them but clayey, swampy

ground had half-sunk into the mud it

formed-they had not the strength to

In Masloved, a place of about fifty

nonses, there were lying, eight days

after the battle, about 700 wounded.

It was not so much their shrieks of

agony as their abandonment without

any consolation which appealed to

heaven. In one single barn alone sixty

of these poor wretches were crowded

Every one of their wounds had origi-

nally been severe, but they had be-

come hopeless in consequence of their

unassisted condition, and their want

of nursing and feeding; almost all

were gangrenous. Limbs crushed by

trefying flesh, faces a mere mass of

coagulated blood, covered with filth,

in which the mouth was represented

by a shapeless black opening, from

which frightful groans kept welling

out. The progress of the putrefaction

separated whole mortified pieces from

these pitiable bodies. The living were

lying close to dead bodies which had

begun to fall into putrefaction, and

for which the worms were getting

which has devasted all parts of the re-

ver in the world, is rich in all kinds of

minerals, and mining experts believe

that radium will be found in the moun-

tains of the Pacific coast and the state

"All that is required to develop the

wonderful resources of this country is

peace, and peace will never come un-

til the United States has established

shot formed now mere heaps of pu-

get out of it.

leeding mass, but "still alive."

carriages. Near the cannon, whose

No more thunder of artillery, no A Scene of Color. more blare of trumpets, no more beat of drums; only the low moan of pain and the rattle of death. In the trampled ground some redly-glimmering pools, lakes of blood; all the crous destroyed, only here and there a piece of land left untouched, and still cov ered with stubble; the smiling villages of vesterday turned into ruins and rubbish. The trees burned and backed in the forests, the hedges torn with grapeshot. And on this battle-ground housands and thousands of men dead and dying-lying without aid. No clossoms of flowers are to be seen on

been taking their breakfast outdoors governor. left their tables and watched with pride the passing of the newly arnets, knapsacks, cloaks, overturned rived troops, shouting volleys of "hurammunition wagons, powder wagons rahs" and waiving hats or handker-

passed through the central streets of the city, Brigadier General Funston, with several aides, drove by in a carriage and was greeted with an outburst of applause

When the men had taken up their stations and the reports had been received by Brigadier General Funston, official calls were exchanged between Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, Governor Robert J. Kerr and Brigadier their pain-laden death-cries. There is hollow way quite filled with corpses

Later in the day an order was istions ashore since the landing of the American naval forces. The order covered the whole of the events since the taking of the city and read as

naval forces on shore, Vera Cruz,

over to the United States army.

on the morning of the 22nd.

authority in the city of Vera Cruz had the capital. ceased to exist, the order was given to advance through the city. "The brigade under command of the embargo in Americans at the

United States navy, had to fight its that they were free to depart as they way from street to street against a pleased way from street to street against a pleased. stubbor rifle fire from house tops, windows, steeples and from places of concealment in all parts of the city. At 11 o'clock a. m., the city was in cossession of the brigade.

"The splendid advance of our men difficulty in procuring food, but their in the morning, after being under fire condition is said to have been maall night was deserving of the highest terially improved. praise, and the accurate and timely gun fire of the Chester, the Prairie and Americans who had been held at the San Francisco in the harbor Obizaba will reach Vera Cruz on a showed effective co-operation ashore train, the arrival of which is awaited

"The praise-worthy conduct of our the downbound train. men in establishing and maintaining good order and restoring confidence among the inhabitants of the city after Washington, April 29.— Gaston navy wireless officers. Lieutenant the fighting reflects the greatest credit Schmutz, United States consul at Charles H. Maddox, of the battleship upon the discipline and resourcefulness Aguascalientes, and one hundred and Utah, was placed in charge. of the men of the navy and marine ten other Americans who were thrown

Cruz was occupied by the navy, law- department their safe arrival at States forces should make further ad-

HOLD VERA

While Martial Law Still Continues in Force the Actual Municipal Government is Being Conducted by the American Civil Governor.

their country.

army, the navy extends its best wishes

Commanding United States naval

was set up in Vera Cruz at 5 p. m.

yesterday with Robert J. Kerr, lawyer,

Charles H. Stewart, of Indianapolis,

Rear Admiral Fletcher cabled the

navy department that this step had

been taken following a conference be-

Inspector of ports and customs-

Administrator of Justice-William

ommander Stickney, U. S. N.

Other civil officers are:

forces on shore."

in Vera Cruz.

Mexico City.

Admiral Fletcher.

some time to come.

een removed to hotels.

REFUGEES ENTRAIN

OFFICERS CHOSEN

(Signed).

"Rear Admiral, U. S. N."

"FRANK F. FLETCHER.

Vera Cruz, May 1.—The task of 11,000 firearms were taken possession guarding the city of Vera Cruz and its of and a line of defenses established environs was taken over from the around the city against an army navy by Brigadier General Frederick threatening to recapture it. "Business has been resumed and no Function and the Fifth infantry brigade

of the United States army. While the martial law still continues pal government of the city has been in force the actual municipal government is being conducted by Robert J. Kerr, the American civil governor, to carry out the laws of the state and who has enlisted the aid of Mexican of the federal government, officials to act under his superintend-

After a morning enlivened by the our own forces. marching to and fro of large bodies of the city resumed its normal and somehowever, was made gay by outdoor it well. dinner parties at the numerous cafes and restaurants, accompanied by music and some times by dancing.

The American troops began an early hour in the morning. Once officers and men who took part in its authorities are using railroad men on shore they were lined up along the occupation my deepest appreciation who have just arrived at Vera Cruz docks and in the railroad yards and of their gallant conduct and support and who offered their services in any before noon all had marched to the posts assigned to them in various parts of the city and its outlying suband good will.

As the various detachment swung into the streets their flags flying and with bands playing martial airs leading them, the natives appeared on their balconies or came onto the sidewalk and gazed with undisguised wonder at the solid ranks of brown clothed men. The people seemed to marvel at the precision of the American soldiers' movements and the sturdy appearance of the men in the

Shortly after the last of the troop

Headquarters of the United States

Mexico, April 30, 1914. "Division order: The naval forces occupying the city of Vera Cruz will at 2 p. m., April 30, 1914, withdraw and turn the command of the city

"The navy landed at 11 o'clock a, m April 21, 1914. From shortly after their landing men were under an almost continual fire until 8:30 o'clock

Captain William R. Rupp, of the capital had been entirely raised and

lessness and disorder were suppressed, Mexico City en route to Vera Cruz. vances in Mexico.

TAKES COMMAND

will be present at the function.

MORE MARINES

Vera Cruz, April 30 .- The govern-

FLETCHER SEIZES TERMINAL PLANT

Vera Cruz, April 30.—Rear Admiral Fletcher seized the piers, yards and buildings of the terminal company, a British owned concern, control over which he regarded as necessary in order to facilitate the resumption of normal business activity of the city. The admiral had been endeavoring to rent the property, but could not come to an agreement with the managers as to the price to be paid. The managenent quoted a figure which the naval authorities considered excrbitant and

Admiral Fletcher ended the controversy by taking advantage of his powers under martial law and assuming possession of the property. The seizare was made with no other formality han the announcement that Admiral Fletcher was in control of the prop-Prior to the seizure a high official of mal conditions restored. The munici-

the company had a British flag raised over the water station far out in the re-established under the control of its yards, in the belief that such action people and a civil government formed might prevent the Americans from taking over the property. It availed him "All preparations were made during nothing, however. M. Moorcom, manence and in accordance with Mexican this time for the landing of the army ager of the Mexican railway, and and for the relief and withdrawal of president of the terminal company, called on Rear Admiral Cradock, of the British cruiser Essex and related "The officers and men of the naval American soldiers, sailors and marines forces deserve the highest commendathe circumstances to him. The adtion for having progressively done miral advised Mr. Moorcom to prewhat sleepy daily life. The evening, this work completely/and having done sent his claims to the British foreign office. The terminal company is a "The highest honor is due to those British concern, most of the stock of who gave their lives in the service of which is owned by the railroads, two of which, the Interoceanic and the "In withdrawing my command from Mexican, are British owned. For the disembarkation from the transports at Vera Cruz, I wish to extend to the operation of the property the military

"In turning our work over to the capacity. Within His Rights. London, April 29.—The seizure by Rear Admiral Frank Fletcher of the property of the British owned terminal company at Vera Cruz is accepted by the British foreign office as quite within the admiral's rights. Officials here regard the admiral's action as coming within the ordinary routine of such circumstances. It was stated that AT VERA CRUZ if the terminal company presents a claim to the British foreign office it Washington, April 29.—American will be forwarded to Washington in

civil government, under martial law, the ordinary course. Urge Halt in Operations. of Chicago, and Mexico City as civil Washington, April 30.-An armistice in the difficulties between the United States and Mexico has been asked of and Cordoba, Mexico, was chosen for this government and Gen. Huerta by treasurer of the new civi! government the South American envoys who have undertaken to avert war through medi-

Ambassador da Gama, of Brazil, ves terday notified Secretary Bryan that tween Brigadier General Funston and this had been determined upon as the next step in the negotiations and that General Huerta also had been notified The proposal for an armistice was communicated to President Wilson from the state department by tele F. Buckley, lawyer, Austin, Texas, and phone. Though no announcement has been made it was authoritatively General Funston reported to the war learned that this government would department that the actual transfer of accept the conditions provided assuring transports and establishing them- American citizens or other "untoward"

the civil government scheme was ex- Washington, April 30 .- The scope of when the band entered the home of a ination. In New Jersey the Democratcellent and had been worked out by mediation plans for the settlement of family by the name of Yoakum, and ic and the Socialist candidates for conthe Mexican crisis was suddenly The food problem in the Mexican broadened last night so as to include city was solved when a search of the entire range of Mexican affairs freight cars in the railroad yards dis-not alone the critical issue, between closed nine hundred tons of staple the United States and the Huerta articles of provisions consigned to regime, but also the conflict between Vera Cruz merchants, Admiral Fletch-the elements of northern and southern er reported that this would relieve Mexico which have rent the republic any anxiety on account of food for for many months. This signal enlargement of the mediation program followed the receipts, late in the day of a formal acceptance by General Carranza, chief of the constitutional-Vera Cruz, April 29.—Rear Admiral ist forces, of the principle of media-Fletcher was advised by telegraph tion as proposed by the ambassador

from Mexico City that several train from Brazin and the ministers from "At that time, when all organized loads of refugees were ready to leave Argentina and Chili. Consul Canada was advised by the New Orleans, April 29.—Approxi-Brazilian minister at Mexico City that mately seven hundred American refugees from Mexico have arrived at The American consul also ascer- They are awaiting expiration of the tained that the women among the government health authorities' limit of six days from port so they may prorefugees detained at Cordoba had ceed to New Orleans. The ships reported at Quarantine to-day were the The women still are experiencing Jason, Mexico, City of Mexico and the Livingstone. Thirteen refugees were taken off the Livingstone and the vessel allowed to proceed because of a It is expected that many of the perishable cargo. The other vessels

are held there. Vera Cruz, April 29.-The Mexican hourly. A train left this port to meet wireless station here, the largest along the coast but having only medium power was taken over by the

This station will form an important

into jail by Mexican federals at that link in the ship and shore chain of "In nine days' work the city of Vera place last week, reported to the state wireless stations in case the United

Wounded Improving.

Douglas, Ariz., April 28.—It is re-Washington, April 29.-Marked in ported here that the Mexican citizens provement in the condition of most of ment of Vera Cruz is to be handed of Nacozari have sent word to the the wounded bluejackets and marines over by the United States navy to American refugees urging them to reat Vera Cruz, was reported by Rear Brigadier General Frederick Funston turn. When they departed the Amer- Admiral Badger. The report said of the American army with formal icans put the mine and mill at Naco-James W. Wrenn, marine private, had ceremony at 2 o'clock this afternoon. zari in charge of Mexicans, telling been restored to duty. President Wil-Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, who them they could operate the proper son issued an order directing that all hitherto has been in charge of all op- ties as long as they were able to do so. the marine hospitals and quarantine erations on shore and Brigadier Gen- Mechanical difficulties beyond the stations of the government receive eral Funston together with their staffs power of the Mexicans to remedy sick and wounded of the army and

Shanklin, the American consul gener-, Mexicans Would Fight for Uncle Sam. al at Mexico City, who came out with San Antonio, Texas., April 28.-In-ARRIVE HERE him, are still here awaiting orders. So in the Mexican crisis is contained in the Mexican crisis is contained in Vera Cruz, April 30.-No American intimation as to their probable instruc- a telegram sent him here yesterday troops were landed from the trans- tions from Washington. This is con- and signed by fifteen Mexican citizens ports here during the night. The trans strued here to mean that the state de of the United States, residing in San port Morro Castle, with 900 marines parement retains hope of a satisfac. Antonio. They offer their services if

aboard, arrived here early yesterday tory adjustment of the present dif. war is waged against Huerta morning. Four more torpedo boat de ficulty, which would make it possible Nogales, Ariz., April 28.—Federal stroyers and one transport also have for these officials to return to Mexico troops in Guaymas on the Pacific come into port. The Morro Castle left City. Consequently their return to coast, have made overtures to the the United States now might be in- rebels looking toward the surrender of that city, according to reports.

Prince Edward Island Cold Place. But Lovers Have Warm Hearts.

head to pass through and worn in "cease fire." The rebels lefsurely went When he made up his mind where his nurse. Her flance was a physician in got a license, and were married that affections were centered he hastened this city, who was more surprised evening by Rev. Dr. C. C. Houghton.

O'Shaughnessy and Arnold expedient. CUPID DOESN'T DREAD ARCTIC | to this city, met the object of them, | than anyone else at her sudden marand then returned to his native land riage. Last August Miss Alward went by the license-bureau-Little-Church- home to Summerside on her vacation, Around-the-Corner route.

Urges Refuges to Return.

threaten an early close down.

Likewise he took much sunshine that town. On November 30 Brennan from gloomy Swinburne island, down arrived from Prince Edward island. the bay. The sunshine took the form Learning that Miss Alward was spendmap only about three steps of a fly of a bride, formerly Miss Florence B. ing the day with her flance at the from the icy arctic. Prince Edward Alward, for more than a year a nurse home of a classmate, he went to South island may be a cold place at times. on the island. Her home was in Sum- Ferry and waited. He was rewarded But its wooers have warm hearts, if merside, Prince Edward island, and for his patience. Miss Alward arrived. Arthur R. Brennan is a fair example. she came here to become a trained They had dinner together, and later man. Gruver says he will not sell the

and there met Brennan, a publisher of

WOMAN SWEARS THAT MAYOR HUGGED HER Democratic Policy Condemned in

DECLARES, ON STAND, THAT SHE WAS ATTACKED WHEN DISCUSSING SUIT.

Defendant in \$25,000 Damage Suit Denies Story That He Attempted to Caress Woman When She Called at His Office.

Jefferson - Haif of Jefferson crowded into the courthouse Tuesday when the trial of the \$25,000 damage suit of Mrs. Mabel Aldrich against Mayor H. J. Redmond was resumed. Mrs. Aldrich charges that the mayor on two occasions, when she called upon him in connection with legal matters, attacked her. The day's developments were featured by a merciless grilling of Mrs. Aldrich and her husband. Attempts were made by the defense to show that Mayor Redmond is the victim of a conspiracy on the part of the Aldriches to extort money from him.

Mayor Redmond was on the stand short time and denied that he ever made any advances towards Mrs. Aldrich. He denied her story that he had attempted to caress her when she called upon him at his office. He also denied that he had forced his attentions upon her at other times. He admitted that he had seen her often, but only in a business way as he had drawn up a petition of divorce for her, which was later withdrawn from the court files.

Mrs. Aldrich on the stand elaborated on her charges. She was not clear as to the exact date of the first alleged assault upon her. She said that in July of 1907 she went to Redmond's office to discuss her divorce

"He talked to me a while and then he asked me to step into a little side room," she said. "When we got into the room he grabbed me and hugged me with his arms. I fought him off. Then he asked me if we should get some wine."

The second alleged assault, she said occurred in May, 1913, when she went to inspect some property Mayor Redmond owned and which she and her husband intended to rent. When we got to the rooms he

grabbed me and held me," she tes-"He didn't say anything. I told him to let me alone. She declared she did not tell her husband of the two alleged attacks until they got into a quarrel with Redmond concerning \$10 rent.

Brewer Convict Dies.

Columbus. - Christian Geiger, aged sixty-one, at one time a Lima brewer convicted of burglary and largeny and sentenced Oct. 7, 1911, to serve seven years in the penitentiary, died at that institution after serving three years of his sentence.

Geiger was said to have been a member of a band of men who committed naval authority in Vera Cruz to the ances are given that, in addition to a numerous robberies in Allen county. army would take place Thursday. The halt in military operations, there For many months previous to the trial sued by Rear Admiral Fletcher, who army forces were engaged in unload-would be no civil uprising aginst a band of burglars terrorized the resist the Progressive element could not dedents of Lima by a series of daring incidents which might prevent peace. | robberies. The climax was reached when they refused money, bound both gress ran about an even race, with the husband and wife and then tortured Progressives polling a mere handful, them by placing red hot irons on their while in Boston the Republican candifeet until they divulged the hiding date was given more votes than the place of their savings. The band, when | Progressive, although in 1912 it was arrested, implicated Geiger, who was also charged with being the "fence" for the gang. Geiger, with a fortune estimated at nearly \$200,000, was con- ing for them. victed after one of the hardest fought. legal battles ever waged in Allen

Tramps Shun This City.

Columbus. - Tramps have be come a nuisance in Creston, Wayne county, and the city council has evolved a plan to get rid of them. The city has had cards printed and distributed to housewives, who hand them to the tramps. On the card is this statement:

"Everybody in this house works for want a workhouse job beat it quick " s picked up in Columbus say the word has gone out that Creston is a bad place to visit.

Leavy Baby on Train.

Bellefontaine. - Forgetting they had a child with them, a man and his wife alighted from an interurban car in Urbana upon their return from a visit in Springfield. They. left the child on the car and did not notice the fact until the car had

A telephone message to Bellefonfontaine intercepted the car and the can sailors on the same level as those conductor was asked to look after the of other countries, and if Wilson's adchild. He had accepted the charge ministration can bring about that reeven before he got the message and carried the little sleeper through to one other way, subsidization, but the Lima and back to Urbana, where he delivered it safely to its anxious that course as they are to permitting

Street Fight Fatal.

Canton.-William Evans, 26, steel worker, died in a hospital here from injuries which the police charge he It has not reduced the cost of living, received in a fight with Howard Collins, 33, bridge worker. Collins is the opportunities for employment held by the police on a murder charge. Manufacturers are beginning to com-

Dogs Have War.

chewed up another by the name of

Mexican dog sent here to his parents upon the political situation. Wreck Is Barely Averted. Conneaut. - Lake Shore passenger train No. 19 came close to a wreck while crossing a bridge just be-

which put the engine out of control. Blows Himself Up. Steubenville.-Frank Sumpter, aged 40, was killed at the American Sewer Pine Works at Toronto by an explo sion of dynamite which he was tamping when the accident took place. His head was blown to shreds.

Owns Washington's Pures

Chicago Junction.-Isaac Gruver, farmer near here, owns the pocketbook of George Washington, The relic has been in the possession of the Gruver family since the death of the father of his country. Gruver's greatgreat-grandfather was a cousin of George Washington and became possessor of the pocketbook at Washington's death.

Gruver recently refused an offer o \$17,500 for the relic from a New York wallet for less than \$75,000.

VOTERS HEARD FROM

Vigorous Manner.

Strong Indication That the People Only Awalt Opportunity to Turn the Reins of Government Over

to the Republicans.

The president asked the voters of the Seventh New Jersey district to "show their judgment with regard to the present administration." showed it, and expressed themselves adversely by two to one. In a poll of 21,000 votes, the Republican candidate received within a few hundred of a majority over all. He had more than two to one over his Democratic opponent, who had less than two hundred votes more than the Social candidate The Bull Mooser limped in with only some six hundred to his credit in the entire district. In a word, the result was a Republican landslide

Several things contributed. We may believe that the canal tolls issue was one. That came in late, but in time. Expressions from the candidates were sought. The Republican declared for free tolls, the Democrat against. But prior to and above that was the tariff. New Jersey is a manufacturing

stronghold, and has repeatedly voted for protection. The probability is that issue the state would vote two to one for the American policy. The Underwood tariff, while carry

ing a measure of protection in certain lines, is the first step in a declared policy to abolish protection as rapidly as possible. Continued Democratic trol is conceded to mean other tariff revisions downward, with no certainty of a check until approximate free trade Evidently Jersey disapproves of such

procedure. Business in the Seventh district, as elsewhere, is depressed partly as the result of the attack on protection. Industry is halted, as much by reason of what has been done as what is threatened; and the voters overwhelmingly, registered a formal protest. It was expected, and it ar-

Republican Gains Sure. No one who observes the trend of things can doubt that the Republicans will make very substantial gains next fall. In the first place, the Progressive party is not likely to be such a disturbing element as was expected. Mr. Roosevelt may put some life into his organization when he returns to the United States, but there is no doubt that at the present time it is losing ground. It cannot find a gleam of pe in any election. In Maine, last fall, in the Third congressional district election, the Republican and Progressive vote was completely reversed as compared with 1912. In the gubernatorial campaign in New Jersey the Progressive vote fell from 147,000 to 40,000. In Maryland only 7,000 Progressives voted, as against 27,000 votes cast for Roosevelt. In South Dakota feat a straight-out stand-pat Republithe other way. There is not much consolation for the Progressives in the way in which the elections are break-

In Fear of Congress. One of the burdens borne by bustness is the fear of congress. The fight over the Panama canal tolls question has been delaying the work of the house, and the senate will be much more seriously hampered by this issue. It is one of the reasons why predictions are made freely in Washington that final adjournment will not come before the middle of

That prospect is bad for trade and a living; why don't you? If you don't industry. It is a check upon constructive enterprise. It interferes with many plans for commercial expansion. The country is disposed to wait for the lawmakers at Washington to get through with their tasks and their ex-

periments and go home. The privilege accorded owners vessels constructed in foreign ship building yards to register them under the American flag has not proved a tempting bait. Nothing will accomplish the restoration of the American mer chant marine by the placing of Amerisult it will be accomplished. There is Democrats are as much opposed to other American industries to prosper.

New Tariff Law a Failure. The tariff bill, for which so much was claimed, is not working properly. but it has reduced wages and lessened plain. Great industrial plants, like the Baldwin Locomotive works, are run-Youngstown.—The national feeling ning with 10,000 less men than they has taken hold of the dog population had a year ago. Department stores in this section. A dog named Dewey are filling up with foreign-made goods. These conditions are universal and Huerta. The latter was a genuine they are having their marked effect

Something to Be Considered. Victor Murdock's suggestion in the house that the Republicans and Progresssives would get together through fore reaching this city. The driving the simple process of the Republicans going over to the Bull Moose indicates that he has not heard about the great reduction in the size of the Bull Moose

> Mr. Roosevelt is a fine hunter, but he will have to travel a lot to find any Bull Moose when he gets back to this

Sweet Clover for Linen. Gather branches of flowering clover and dry them for your linen chest and shelves. Tie them up in bags of cheesecloth and spread them betwee sheets and table linen and underweat and you will find the linen sweeter and daintier than it is under the influence of lavender.

They Wear Armor. I've never any pity for conceited people, because I think t ey carry comfort about with them .- George

INTERNATIONAL **SUNDAY SCHOOL** LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR MAY 10

THE UNJUST STEWARD.

LESSON TEXT-Lake 16:1-12.
GOLDEN TEXT-"He that is faithful in a very little is faithful also in much; and he that is unrighteous in a very little is unrighteous also in much." Luke 16:16.

Again in one chapter (and here only) we have before us two of the Master's more famous parables, the unjust steward and the rich man and Lazarus. Both are parables of warning against the common sins of hypocrisy and gluttony. Luke links this teaching with the events in connection with our Lord's teaching about the lost things. There is clearly a close connection. The parable of the lost things was spoken directly to the Pharisees and scribes, that now before us to the disciples. The failure of the Pharisees as stewards of the things of God, the divine law, calls from Jesus, for those gathered as his disciples, teaching that will prepare them to fulfill perfectly the stewardship responsibilities. The story both positive and negative, is direct against covetousness, and its main purpose to us is how to use money, while we have it, so that it may bring us a recompense in the eternal world when it is gone (v. 9).

Immoral Acts Not Approved. 1. The Unrighteous Steward, vv. 1-3.

Our Lord does not, of course, intend that this steward is to be our pattern in every respect. He is taking a "son of the world" (v. 8 R. V.) and showing us that, in the use of money entrusted to his care, he is making provision for the future. He is preparing himself against the time when his stewardship is taken from him. How much more shall a "sen of the light" be shrewd, so to use the money entrusted to his stewardship, that when it is taken from him, he has provided for the future. The record does not imply that Jesus approved of the man's immoral actions. He is using the example of an uprighteous steward as a contrast to show how much more is to be expected from God or godly men, Luke 18:6, 7; 11:5-8; Matt. 12:11, 12, Recognizing these facts, the story is perfectly simple and straightforward. The dishonest "son of his age" has a wrong method, though his motive from this point of view is a wise and prudent one, clever in our modern use of that word. This does not condone his fraud nor does our Lord commend him. The contrast is established in the parable between men wholly of their age, and men, professedly, at least, sons of light. In heir dealings with eternal things they had not shown the same astutes as the former. Luke 15 deals with the heartless contempt of the Pharisees for those who are lost, while the parables of this chapter deal with and as such should come home to the hearts of us all. All we call ours beongs to him, Hag. 2:8; Ps. 50:10-12, The accusation against this steward can be brought against many of God's stewards. Some stewards waste in sin, in luxury, or by non-use, v. 1, cf. Luke-15:13, 30; 16:19; 19:20. There was a two-fold result (1) he was called to an accounting v. 2, and (2) his stewardship was taken from him (v. 3). Such also is the prospect of all of God's stewards, for we must "all give an account of himself," Rom. 14:

12; II Cor. 5:10. On Higher Level.

II. The Use of Money, vs. 9-13. The value of this parable is in the actual

teaching of Jesus which follows the parable. That is introductory, emphasizing the need for wisdom on the part of all stewards. After that we are on a higher level and in a clearer atmosphere. Unrighteous mammon means money, and to make friends "by means of the mammon of unrighteousness" (R. V.) is so to use our money for the godly poor as to win their love and that they may receive us into the eternal tabernac to which they shall go, see Matt. 19: 21; 25:33-40; 6:19; I Tim. 6:17-19; Prov. 19:17. As has been said, Jesus does not commend this steward for his wrong use of his master's money, but the steward of God has the right to bestow his Master's goods upon the needy, as that is the very reason they have been bestowed upon him-entrusted to his care. Matt. 24:45; I Pet 4:10. Our entrance into the kingdom will be more abundant because of our liberality with God's money, Matt. 19:21. This does not preclude faith, but rather, real faith worketh by love, Gal. 5:6. James 2:18 (R. V.). we are faithful with that entrusted to our stewardship, God will entrust us with "the true riches." Our earthly riches belong to another (v. 12 R. V.), and we cannot serve "two masters." This story moves within the realm of material wealth, e. g., of mammon, It illustrates the higher wisdom of how mammon is to be used by the stewards of the kingdom of God. Verses 15 and 16 of this chapter reveal to us our Lord's reason for such an illustration. It was directed against the covetous and false stewards, the Pharisees, who "scoffed at him because they were lovers of money." use money so as to make friends, not friends for this present life, but for that life which lies beyond the grave. Stewardship principles are always the same, no matter what the amount. "he that is unrighteous in a very little is unrighteous also in much." argument is followed by two questions. The answer to the first is that no one ever commits the stewardship of spiritual things to those who are unfaithful in material things. A man shows by his faithfulness in material things whether he is to be entrusted with spiritual stewardship. The second question is answered in that mea do not give that which is their own to, those who have not been faithful as

> in Touch With God and Men. We cannot get in touch with our friends across the town without first getting in touch with the central telephone office, So we cannot get in touch with God and man but through Christ, It is through the blood of his atone ment that we get in touch with God, and it is through the blessing of his love that we are able to reach mon .-

The only way to be really unusual is to be oneself-which hardly any

body is .- f.da Leverson.